NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT. EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS.

THE DAILY HERALD, published every day in the year, Four cents per copy. Annual subscription price, \$14. THE WEEKLY HERALD, every Saturday, at Five

cents per copy. Annual subscription price:-

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AMUSEMENTS TO-MORROW EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway, near Broot NEW YORK THEATRE, Broadway, opposite New York GERMAN THALIA THEATRE, No. 514 Broadway.

RICHINGS' ENGLISH OPERA COMPANY, Olympi DODWORTH'SHALL SOS Broadway. -- PROFESSOR HARTS

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.-BATEMAN CON

BAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS. 585 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel—In These Ethiopian Entertainments, Singing Dancing and Burlengues. Black Cool And African Baler Though.

PIFTH AVENUE OPERA HOUSE, Nos. 2 and 4 West wonty-fourth aircos. —BURNOSEN'S MINETARLE. —Transplay instructor. Ballade, Burlesques. Sc.—Un Ball

CHARLET WRITE'S COMBINATION TROUPE, Mechanics' Hall, 472 Breadway-In a Variety of Le and Laughrele Entertainment, Corps de Raller. The Parian's Oate, or the Idiot of Ellarrey.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—Ethiopian Min-Merist. Ballads and Buelesques.—A Hubran Trip Bround the World.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY. 618 Breadway. — Head and Right Arm of Prosse—The Washington Wins—Wonders in Natural History, Schoole and Are. acroeses Daily. Open from 8 a. M. till 10 P. M. SUNDAY (THIS) EVENING—GRAND SACRED VOCAL AND

SUNDAY (THIS) EVENING-GRAND SACRED CONCERT AT

New York, Sunday, January 13, 1867.

TERNEWS.

EUROPE.

By the Atlantic cable we have a news report dated the 12th of January.

has called out one hundred and fifty thousand men to "put down" the insurgent Greeks on the Mediterranean. The London Times regards the American Presidentia lediation by the United States between Spain and Chile is regarded with favor in Madrid.

Hangary again appeals to Austria to concede be national claims in a friendly spirit.

Our special mail correspondence from Liverpool and ersburg contain some very important matter relative to the political situation in England and the diplomacy of Russia towards Germany and in the East. Consols closed in London at 91, for money, yesterday, United States five-twenties were at 72%. Five twenties The Liverpool cotton market closed dull, with price slightly lower. Middling upland was at 14%d.

CONGRESS.

The Senate was not in session yesterday. In the House, the Senate bill exempting certain property of debtors in the District of Columbia from levy, attachment or sale on execution, was passed, with several amendments. The Nebraska admission bill came up as unfinished business, but was postponed, and the joint resolution giving twenty per cent additional com pensation to the government employes in Washington was considered and passed. The Legislative Appropria tion bill was then considered in Committee of the Whole, pending which the committee rose. After passing several private bills and transacting other business of minor importance, the House adjourned.

THE CITY.

Professor Louis Agassiz lectured last evening at the Brooklyn Academy of Music on the "Aspect of the Ama-The discourse was learned and deeply interesting and was listened to with appreciative attention by

Mass & Co., No. 48 Exchange place, was entrusted with \$10,187 in gold certificates belonging to the firm yesterjostled by a young man who seized the money and made good his escape.

Nine distilleries and eight hundred barrels of whisker

have been seized in Brooklyn by the revenue authori

Twelve steamships left this city yesterday for European and coastwise ports. About one million dellars in specie was conveyed in the former. Constwise business

during her trip from San Juan del Norte, Nicaragua, to

During the year 1866, 235,418 emigrants arrived as this

port.
Testimony was taken yesterday before United States Commissioner Osborn touching the charge preferred by Edward Dwyer, a seeman, against Julius Capitaine, mas ter of the abip Energy, of having cruelly assaulted him while on the voyage from Liverpool to New York. The case was adjourned to Wednesday. The charge against Michael Shery, of having illegally removed two barrels of whiskey from a distillery which had been placed under solute in Thirtieth street, went over till Monday

In the United States Circuit Court yesterday, Judge Busiley presiding, the following named parties, found guilty of counterfeiting United States currency, received sentance: John Stewart, to twelve years in the State Prison; Philip Martin, five years; Thomas Harrington

and Leonard C. Thurton, Imprisoned for six months The twelfth anniversary of the Woman's Hospital Asseciation was calabrated restorday at No. 54 East Pifty fourth street. The treasurer's report abowed the respinis for the year to be \$5,40%, and the commander

37,300. The secretary a report was also interesting Twenty-one arrests were made last night for violation of the Excise law, in not closing up at the proper time "he stock market was strong yesterday. Gold closed

Business in commercial circles was extremely ligh vesterday, and prices for almost all commodities ruled in favor of the purchaser. Cotton was moderately active at steady prices. Coffee was steady, with a moderate de mand. On 'Change flour was quiet and 10c. a 15c. lower. and oats ruled dull and heavy. Pork and beef were steady at about previous prices. Lard was in more dein the absence of business. Freights were steady, but quiet. Naval stores were extremely dull, though prices were unchanged. Petroleum was unchanged.

MISCELLANEOUS. We have files from Turks Islands, dated at Grand We have files from Turks Islands, dated at Grand Turk on the 22d of December. A commercial report, speaking of the sait crop, says:—"In consequence of all the pans being more or less damaged by the everflow during the hurricane, some time must elapse before they reasonably expected that the next year's crop will be a small one. The quantity reported on hand in our last was over estimated, and does not exceed 250,000. Price, 12c. a 12%c."

Our special correspondence from Hong-Kong and Shan-ghae, dated on the 15th and 9th of November respect-ively, embraces some very interesting news from China, the writers forwarding at the same time important de-tails of the latest trade advices and commercial and was advices from Mauils, Japan and the Corea. Our Shanghae correspondent reports a great aquatic triumph o Americans over Englishmen in the victory won at the international eight cared boat race contest of

which took place at Shanghae.

Our San Francisco correspondent furnishes the report of Captain George B. Sanford, commanding at Fort McDowell, Arizona Territory, of an expedition against the hostile Apache Indians. Colonel T. L. Orittenden has been The mail party from Fort Laramie to Fort Philip Kearney was attacked by Indians on Friday, and barely escaped,

with the loss of mules and wagons.

The trial of the Fenian prisoners at Toronto was resumed yesterday. Patrick O'Noil and Patrick McGrath were both found guilty, but sentence in their cases was deferred until Monday, the judge stating that he had received instructions not to sentence any more for the present. All important Cabinet meetings will be held

Mr. E. Staples, one of the guests on board the Fleet wing during the recent ocean yacht race, has arrived in this city, and brings a detailed account of the loss of six of the crew of that vessel. We also furnish this morning interesting accounts of the voyage from the

A case of some interest to importers from Canada under the late Reciprocity treaty, respecting duties and exemptions, now pending before the United States Supreme Court, will be found among our law reports.

The loss of the steam tug Islander, on her trip from

is detailed by our correspondent at the latter place.

Five negroes were taken from the Green county jail, in North Carolina, on Tuesday last, by a body of armed men and lynched. They were charged with outraging the person of a Mrs. Miller.

Mayor Tomppert, of Louisville, was impeached and

deposed in the spring of 1866, and another Mayor was appointed in his place. The Kentucky Court of Appeals has since decided that he was illegally deposed, and he res are being taken in San Prancisco to pre-

the introduction of the cholera by the passengers re-cently detained in Nicaregua by reason of missing the connecting vessel, and among whom the cholers is re-

consecting vessel, and among whom the theorem of cortes to have broken out.

The imperial commander at Colima recently imprisoned have European Consuls for obstinacy in not paying their most of a loan he had enforced. The occupation of Zacatocas and Menzallia is confirmed by our advices from Sau Francisco, but the evacuation of Acaputco is still a matter of doubt. A memorger from the Emperor of Austria left New Orleans yesterday for Mexico, aring letters to Maximilian.

The Lower House of the Nevada Legislature ratifled

he constitutional amendment on Friday.

The schooner London, of San Francisco, was capaized and foundered of the coast of California on the 20th A young lady named Christina Kett was found lying it

her kitchen in Dayton, Ohio, on Friday with her head terribly shattered by a pistol ball. The murderer is

The steamer Equator put into Holmes' Hole di tled recently. Twenty-one of her passengers were taken off by the steamer Chesapeake and landed in Pert-

York-What Should be Done. Several bills have been submitted to both the Senate and Assembly at Albany for proposed improvements of this city. Among the most important of these are the bills for opening streets and for street railways. Another bill has for its object to place all such works, as well as the public squares and places, under the Park Commissioners. The city authorities are stirring in the same matters. The Mayor has recommended the opening of Fifth avenue to the Battery. All this is very well, provided the improvements can be made without our citizens and the public being fleeced by corrupt cliques and rings.

The trouble is that when any improvement is proposed it is sure to be opposed unless these rings can fill their pockets by it. It is known that the proposed Ann street opening was a ring job.

Now, we are carnestly in favor, as we have always been, of improving this metropolis in every possible way. The business, the wealth the attractiveness, the commanding influence and the health and pleasure of the people of this great city are promoted by making improvements. The Park is a case in point. Through great opposition we hamof our citizens. Every one now sees that the cost was a small thing compared with the benefit of that great improvement. Look at Paris and see how immensely valuable the improvements made there by the government have been. Vast as the expenditures have been the amount is repaid over and over again by the increased value in property and by the grade and money attracted there. Let us, then, undertake improvements here with large and liberal views ; let our beautiful city rival Paris in attractiveness; above all, let the work of improvement be taken out of the hands of the ancultivated and corrupt men who compose the rings and cliques of our city politicians and be placed under the control of an intelligent and responsible body like the Park Commissioners. These gentlemen have shown their entire fitness for such duties by their management of the Park. Let them, then, be the Metropolitan Board of Improvement to carry out all the works proposed or that may be

The proposal to open Fifth avenue to the Battery is a good one; but we go further; we say open all the evenues right through, and let as have wide cross streets or avenues as well. There should be railways on all these except the Fifth avenue and Broadway. With the opening of the other avenues ample relief would be afforded for the business and swelling population of the city, without laying rails on Fifth avenue or on Broadway. The Board of Improvement should also have charge of all the public squares and beautify them as the Park has

and in a dilapida'ed condition. Imagine how much such a general plan of improvement would both relieve and ornament the city. With this carried out, in addition to the proposed Boulevards around the island and the yearly increasing beauty of the Park, New York would rival the proudest cities in the

But the cost-some of our timid old fogies are apt to exclaim—the cost will be too great. Not at all, if we keep the work out of the hands of the rings. It would be a profitable outlay. We should be more than compensated in the enhanced value of property, in the increase of business and in saving the time now lost in our crowded thoroughfares. Besides, the city might raise a large amount annually from privileges granted to companies to lay railways in the streets. With so many franchises as the city possesses there is no necessity to make these proposed improvements, great as they may be, burdensome to the taxpayers. We call upon the Legislature, therefore, while the subject of improving New York is engaging its attention, to pass a general and comprehensive law to carry out the improvements we have suggested in the manner proposed.

As in a country of mountains, lakes, plains and valleys, we have a new landscape with every turn in the road, so with each succeeding day's news we have a new grouping of the various pieces which form the beautiful combinations of the Mexican kaleidoscope. Our despatch from Brownsville, Texas, of the 6th instant shows that the liberals of the Juarez party are carrying everything before them. They had entered and occupied Gaudalupe, the capital of the State of Jalisco, the capital of Aguas Calientes, the city of Guadalajara, and the important city of San Luis Potosi; thus, across the whole breadth of the republic. driving the imperialists before them towards the city of Mexico. Meantime, President Juarez on December 13 had arrived and established his headquarters in the city of Durango, another important advance towards 'the halls of the Montegumas;" while of Ortega, who claims to be the legal Prosident, we hear nothing.

The calling in of the French troops, preparetory to their evacuation of the country, will account for these successes of the liberals. They simply advance, as the French reserves, from point to point, are withdrawn, while Maximilian and Miramon, with their French and Austrian volunteers and their Mexican levies, raised with the funds of the church party, are preparing for a hot reception of marez in the valley of Mexico. We conjecture that Miramon is to be the active Commander-in-Chief of Max, with the departure of Sessine and Castelneau, and, from his estabished abilities as a skilful and dashing soldier, he will be apt to astonish Juares some day if the latter in moving forward shall fall to keep his various advancing columns within upporting distance of each other. Any failure of this sort may result, from Miramon's central position, in the cutting up of the liberal forces

Our latest advices from the city of Mexico were of the 26th of December, at which time a detachment of liberals under cover of an attack upon the imperial suburban post of San Augustine, had succeeded in getting from liberal sympathizers in the capital a contribution of two bundred thousand dollars in money and several hundred stands of arms. From this it would appear that immediately around the Mexican capital liberal guerillas abound, and only await the approach of Juarez to be-fused lat of Merch, when the French troops are to embark for France, or be compelled at last to retire under their protection, the rapid current of events around him will soon determine. The commander of the Austrian frigate Dandolo, at Vera Cruz, who had gone up to Orizaba to consult his imperial Majesty in reference to his departure, has reported that his Majesty's lately contemplated return to Europe has been indefinitely postponed. But still the Dandolo ("blind old Dandolo,") remained at Vera Cruz at the service of his Majesty in view of the chances and accidents of war. Is would be a little curious but not surprising if the ship with the Prince on board, and his Mexican movables, should bring up the rear of Napoeon's squadron in March, returning with his veterans homeward. This, at all events, would be a very appropriate winding up of Napoleon's grand Mexican idea, Emperor and empire, master and man, marshals, generals, roops, camp followers, goods and chattels,

bag and baggage, all packing off together.

Mazzini's Last Address to the Romans. Joseph Mazzini may be a good man-a great man, judged from a certain standpoint. No one, however, who has been watchful of his career can refuse to admit that he is one of those impracticable visionaries of whom the world has had enough. His theories are too Utopian even for the nineteenth century. His address to the Romans, which we published in full yesterday, will not convince the world of his growing wisdom, or that he is becoming more alive to the true character of the times. It is but a reiteration of sentiments which he has already expressed times without number. Italy has gained nothing, because she is not a republic. A united kingdom is worse than valueless, because Rome is not to be its centre. Joseph Mazzini was once a Roman Triumvir. With Joseph Mazzini at their head the Italian people may secure for themselves their proper place among the nations, but not otherwise. Such talk, we have little doubt, will be estimated at its proper value by the Italian people and by the world to general. It is difficult to resist the conviction white reading this address that Mazzini's chief regret is that the sensible aspirations of the Italians have been crowned with success rather in spite than by means of his instance. Mozzini, in fact, is a kind of Italian Wendell Phillips. Both are equally visionary. We notice, bowever, in the Yankee occasionally a practical turn of mind to which the Italian can make no pretensions. Our advice to Mazzini and to the Romans is to let well alone.

TAKING IT HARD.—The illustrious Forney says there has never been so studied a violation of public sentiment and public decency " as the nomination of Cameron for United States Senator. Forney ought to be a judge of violaon besuitt 4. At present they are unsightly bloom of public decreery.

General Beauregard and the New York

him in an article published in the HERALD some two weeks since. In this explanation, which he commences by saying "the HERALD is in error," he does not alter a single one of the statements attributed to him by us. We willingly concede the fact upon which the General lays so much stress, that he "made no speech at Canton or elsewhere to those excursionists." There is a difference we admit—rather than discuss so useless a point-between a set speech and a declaration made in a conversational way. But the General says in his card to the New Orleans Times that he "conversed freely" with the excursionists. The point is, therefore, not whether we are to call the manner of his delivering his opinions a speech, but whether what he said agrees with our state ment. In the article to which the General alludes, we make him say three very important things :- First, He "declared that he was in favor of a consolidated government." Second The war had settled the question of State rights. Third, That if it were in his power he would not restore the institution of slavery Compare these points with what the General admits having stated in his conversation with the excursionists. We quote from his published card :- First, " In conversation with the excursionists, I used the words 'consolidated government' when speaking of the United States government." Second, That the South "having appealed to arbitration of arms, yielded to the decision which was given against it; that I believed the people of the South were now willing to accept the constitution as made by the war and understood by the Supreme Court." Third, "I said also that in my opinion the questions of secession and slavery were forever settled, and so far as I was concerned, under no circumstances would I countenance any effort to revive them." No right minded person can say, after comparing what is attributed on the one side and admitted on the other, that we have done the General any injustice His explanation of the expression "consolidated government" was for him to make, not for us; but he cannot blame us for giving the very words he used. As we have already said, we waive the question of a speech, which is quite immaterial, in fact surrender it unconditionally; but we hold that, in the pith and marrow of the thing, the HERALD is not in error.

The Pope and the Scotch Protestants. One of the items of cable intelligence printed by us yesterday is to the effect that "an interdict has been laid upon the continuance of religious services in the Scotch Protestant church, and that a similar step is contemplaled with regard to the services held in the American chapel." There is more spice in this announcement than perhaps at first eight ap-pears. What can it mean? Does the Hely Father wish to signalize the closing hours of his temporal sovereignty by an act which may be called the climax of intelerance? This, we fear, is the light in which this intelligence will generally be read. We much mistake if the true explanation is not very different. The world has become tolerably familiar with the anti-popish tendencies of the Scottish Protestants-tendencies which have been prominent since the days of the iconoclast John Knox till the present time. It is scarcely possible for these enthusiasts to be other than jubilant over the apparently unbappy condition into which the affairs of the Holy See have fallen. The prophetic years have been accomplished. The prayers of generations have at last been answered. Anti-Christ has fallen. The las wretched rags have been torn from the scarlet into his army. Maximilian, however, is in for woman. We seriously suspect that in the excess of their joy they have overlooked the fac in their public devotions, that they are still enjoying the protection of the system they despise. It is smart and rather becoming in the old gentlemen to read them a lesson of common politeness. Bad breeding is always most effectively corrected when promptly rebuked. If our American friends have fallen into the same error they have no cause of com-

plaint if they are similarly corrected. Hungary and Austria-Denk's Address. It will be seen by a telegram which we print to-day that Austria's difficulties are by no means ended. This is Hungary's opportunity, and her leaders are evidently resolved to take advantage of it. Hungary wishes autonomy. at least such autonomy as is compatible with her continued connection with the Austrian empire. M. Deak and the more moderate party who act with him have no desire that that connection should cease, but it can only be maintained by the Emperor of Austria consenting to rule as the constitutional head of the Hungarian kingdom. The plan according to which the Emperor proposes to reorganize the entire Austrian army ignores Hungarian rights and is opposed to the autonomy which is demanded. M. Deak warns the Emperor that the scheme will be fatal, and adjures him to concede the claims of Hungary. When the moderate party are taking this view of the case there is but one of two alternatives possible-either the Emperor must yield or civil war is inevitable. The Hungarians are in no mood to retire from their position. If, therefore, the Emperor is foolish enough to provoke civil war in the present condition of the empire it will be but one illustration more of the fatuity which sometimes attends a falling

Joss in Almany .- The present session of th Legislature promises to be as prolific in jobs as any of its predecessors. There is already a powerful lobby at the State capital looking after the interests of the several projects by which philanthropic individuals hope to confer benefits upon the citizens of New York, in cluding railroads, piers and wbarves, warehouses, commissions and what not. Now that the exciting contest over the United States Senatorial question is ended, the work of the lobby upon more personal matters will commence in earnest, and we expect that the next few weeks will develop a budget of schemes that will east the jobs of former sessions, into the shade and rander them by comparison very picavune affairs.

THE OPENING OF THE AMAZON. - We have the news from Brazil that the Emperor has decreed the opening of the mighty Amazon, the Tocantins-a great river-and the San Francisco to the trade of all nations. What a field is here hald open in the imperial Amazon for Yankee enterprise; what a world of wealth is offered along that king of rivers, draining a yest to us a

empire under the equator, and the most prolific under the sun in its natural productions of General Beauregard has taken unnecessary articles of commerce. The Emperor of Brazil trouble to explain the statements attributed to is evidently an enlightened monarch, who wishes to see the vast resources of his empire developed and brought into play, as the surest method of strengthening his government at

ome and abroad.

Much trouble has existed for quite a coniderable length of time in certain counties in Missouri, where law and social order have been long unknown. Much has been published from time to time in regard to this state of things, and men of high position and experience have been called upon to explain the cause and devise a remedy. General Grant gave it up: General Frank Blair, who knows everything, failed to make anything of it; Governor Fletcher, of Missouri, has met with no better uccess; and all that General Sherman could say was that it would "blow over." Finally the HERALD came to the rescue, as in the case of Juares, who was found by our correspondent, after every one else gave up the search. We sent to Missouri one of our correspond

ents, who, after a comparatively short time spent in the investigation of the mystery, is enabled to give the public, through the medium of our columns, a clear and true account of the whole afair. An explanation of a state of things supposed to be inextricably confused is now easy. The facts are that the counties of Lafayette and Jackson have long been scourged by a band of outlaws and ruffians under the leadership of one Clemmens, who acted independently of all party feelings, and robbed and murdered indiscriminately; and that a party of militia sent against him, under the command of one Montgomery, behaved in the most scandalous manner, increasing instead of lessening the evils they were required to put a stop to. The only good thing Montgomery did was to shoot down Clemmens, and even that was done in a reprehensible manner. After this act, one militia company was withdrawn from the disturbed district, signalizing its departure by the robbery of every person between Lexington and St. Louis, and obliging those people to hold a meeting in order to devise some means of defending life and property and enforcing the laws without the aid of State troops. Our correspondent mentions the fact that returned confederate soldiers are in no way responsible for these troubles, but have behaved in the most exemplary manner, even to the extent of offering their services to assist in "cleaning out" Clemmens' gang. These offers will probably never be accepted, while it is possible that with the death of Clemmens the gang may disperse and General Sherman's prediction be verified. In the meantime, however, the gov-ernment should send to Lexington a body of United States troops to be used against the desperadoes should they again show their faces Why was General Grant's order to this effect since? We see no reason why so wise a step hould not have been adopted, unless we suppose that there are certain men in Washington anxious that the troubles should continue in order to make political capital out of them. Quite likely.

BIG AND LITTLE SHIPS AT SMA.—There is an old distich which says:-

Little boats should keep sear shore; Larger ones may venture And this idea was generally applied to the late yacht race, even by old skippers accustomed to measure the safety of a vessel for an Atlantic trip by its size, and to regard a ship under four or five hundred tons as unfit for the risks of the passage. Captain Samuels, of the Henrietta, however, tells a different "How bard to lay to in such a race; but few ships in my thirty years' experience could run in the trough of the sea so long as this little plaything did." And so, according to the experience of Captain Samuels, the old couplet should read:-

Heavy craft should keep near shore;

ABOUT GUN CONTRACTS .- The House the other day resolved that the Secretary of War be requested to communicate "what contracts for firearms, rifles, carbines andpistols have been made since April 5, 1864; with whom contracted and the price paid for each arm; whether any contract for arms has been extended or renewed, and if so, with whom, for what length of time. and for what number; whether there has been an increase of price upon any original contract for arms or upon any extension or renewal, and if so for what amount and to whom given ; whether any contract for arms has been sublet by the contractor, and if so upon what conditions." What does it all mean? Is there a quarrel as to the division of the spoils among contractors and the friends of contractors? This communication will be full of interest to the people, who pay the taxes.

THE DAY OF REST .- The Sabbath was divinely appointed, and is generally observed through Christendom as a day of rest; but within this Metropolitan district to-day, among the officers and the victims of the Excise law. it will be anything but a day of rest, if we may judge from the preparations of Saturday.

BOLD ROBBERY IN EXCHANGE PLACE.

Early yesterday afternoon a daring robbery of \$10,187 in gold certificates was perpetrated in Exchange place. It seems that Henry Ergott, an old man, residing at No. 78 Delancey street, in the employ of Martin Mass & Co.'s banking house, No. 48 Exchange place, entrusted with the above named amount, was descending the stairs of Nos. 50 and 52 of the above named street, when a young bearing notes which Mr. Ergot held in his hand and decamped with his booty so suddenly that no traces of him could be found. The thief was about twenty-one years old, dramed in short brown cost and black Kos.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT RATIFIED BY MAINE Bostos, Jan. 12, 1867.

The House of Representatives of Maine yesterday

minated for State Pressurer by acclamation.

sciented the constitutional amenament by a strict part

vote of thirty-four to-four.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENOMENT IN NEVADA. San Francisco, Jan. 12, 1887. The lower house of the Nevada Legislature yestoriley

THE LIQUOR QUESTION IN BOSTON. Bosrox, Jan 12, 1867...

Legislature in favor of a liquor license law, believing that the prohibitory system is used for political ends and

tion property, including the contents of the Governor's Room at the City Hall we presume, which was to have taken place yesterday, to satisfy the judgments of Messrs. Henfield, M. S. Beach and others, for sums amounting in the aggregate to \$50,000, was postponed until the 17th inst. at the urgent request of the Comptroller, who hopes by that time to be in a position to satisfy the claims. The Legislature of 1866 passed an act preventing the Comptroller from paying any judgments unless they had previously been acted upon by the Legislature. The present judgments were obtained since the adjournment of that body, and, consequently, have not been acted upon. Hence the inability of the Comptroller to pay. However, these judgments have been inserted in the tax levy now before the Legislature, and if the creditors of the city will only have patience their claims will soon be liquidated. Messrs. Hendeld, Beach and others are not willing to wait, and would entail upon the metropolis a lasting diagrace by a public sale of its most valuable property; but Comptroller Connolly promises to avert the catastrophe by coming to an understanding with the creditors on the 17th instant. by that time to be in a position to satisfy the claims

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

CORPORATION SAIR POSTPONED. - The sale of Corpora

REMOVALS IN THE COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE terday by removing his auditor, Mr. Wm. H. Field, and the assistant auditor, Henry Snyder. No persons have yet been appointed to the vacant positions. The Comp-troller says be intends making very few changes, and it may be months before the axe will be brought into requi-sition again.

1866 223,415 emigrants arrived at this port. Of a number more than one-half came from Germany other sections of Northern Europe. Ireland funde 69.047, England upwards of 26,000, France 3,244, On 26, Africa 16, Japan 7 and Sielly 1, the balance be pretty equally distributed among the nationalities of lour quarters of the globe.

the annual meeting of the directors of the German Hea-pital it appears that during the past year \$41,652 were expended on the new hospital building, \$55,544 were raised by subscriptions, and a balance of \$49,204 remained in the treasury at the end of the year. Ex-mayor Gunther has been elected President of the Board of Directors.

stake money preliminary to the fight which is to come off next Tuesday between Sam Collyer, of Baltimore, and Johnny McGlade, of this city, was made privately day afternoon. Several parties of knowing ones started off yesterday for the scene of action, the locality of which is, however, known to only a few. At Harry Hill's and other sporting houses crowds of fancy men and sports of the moneyed class assembled last evening, and theace, under the guidance of one or two of the initiated, took their departure during the night for the point selected for the meeting of the puglists.

The Trouble of the Research of the puglists.

THE TROUBLE IN THE BOARD OF COUNCILMEN IS Creating anxious to have papers acted on by the Board, and the are now using their best efforts to effect a recohcillation there is a rumor around the City Hall that the difficult has been arranged, and that the next meeting, whis will be held on Tuesday week, will be a peaceable one. ICE IN THE BAST AND NORTH RIVERS. -The ferry boats

plying between this city and Brooklyn and Jer experience some difficulty from floating quantities of ice experience some difficulty from floating quantities of ice in and surrounding their slips. While the docks and slips on the East river are altogether free from such obstructions, the landings on the Brooklyn s de are choked up, not, however, seriously interfering with travel. On the North river the order of things is reversed. While the Jersey City docks are unobstructed, the river along the New York side, extending dischird the distance across is covered with floating ice, and so thick that hard freezing would coment the whole mass into solid ice, and provent for some time the ferry boats from running. As yot no inconvenience has been fait, save now and then the failure of a boat to get sufficiently for into the slip without backing out and making a second attempt, which effort is always crowned with success.

man, residing at No. 247 Twenty-fifth street, while pro

\$30. by having his packet picked. The thief succeeded in making good his encape.

Accounts, he. — Frederick Ackenyid, a bey residing at Me. 102 Sevend street, Brooklyn, was run over by the No. 50 of the Belt Road, in Fitty-ninth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, and had his dagent on one hand and his lag and feet badly cut. He was taken to Belleviae Respital, where he received medical aid.

John O'Keefe, a boy, while playing in the rear of No. 100 Worth atreet, fell and fractured his arm. He was taken to the New York Hospital.

A colored man, named Francis Anthony, aged fifty years, residing at l'attenon, N. J. fell down the hatchway of Whitney & Farraer's storage warehouse, No. 33 Peart atreet, yesterday evening, and was instantly killed.

SKATING.

Jerome Park.

A solect party of five hundred from this city started, yesterday forenoon, for the Jerome park skating pend. On arriving at the handsome little Swim cettage that overlooks the pend they entered the park achid the of the sterner sex prioted their way in fear and trambling ment in the swiss cottage and then, with steel clad beels in the principal "tooting rôles," were puffing away for dear life, whon a hundred steel clad artists and amateurs dashed over the beautiful crystal surface. One of the features of the day was a mammoth wooden craft, drawn by two dookeys and labelled "Henrietta," which made its appearance on the pond followed by a long string of juvenile skaters, and glided swiftly across the ice, amid the ryaging laughter of the sunny-facet, ostroh-feathered, crinciline girded patronesses of the place. On the platform of the illule cottage gay banners ficated, conspicuous among which were the insignia of the Jockey Club and the victorious craft of the midwater occas race. Suggeant Steers, of the West Farms police, and his men moved around unobtrustvely and kept excellent order, which, however, was a foregone conclusion from such a select assemblage. At length the warning whistle of the special train gave notice that four o'clock had arrived, and, after partaking of the pleasures of the toe and the edibles within the Swiss cottage above monitoned, the skaters quitted the smooth surface of the pond, after a day of unaltoyed pleasure, mirth and joility, and every one returned to the city in the best possible burnor.

Bose Built filatch on Skates.

A novel and interesting game of base bail was played on the ice at the Satellite Skating Lake, Broadway and Union street, Brooklyn, E. D., yesterday afternoon, between nines selected from players belonging to the Eck-ford and Pulton Base Ball Clubs. The game uself was

E. Brown, 2d b.: W. Brown, 1st b. Manoli, L. . r. a.... After the game Mr. Semmond President of the ellite Association, presented to Mr. C. Delano a bea-pair of skates as the prize for the one having mad-best score on the winning side.

Skating at Hoboken.
On the Sylvan Lake skating pond at Hoboken yester. day there was a very large assemblage of akaters whose sujeyment was considerably aided by some excellent music turnished by the Manhattan Band.

THE RIGHT OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF COUNCIL MEN TO CARRY A PISTOL.

TO THE SOUTOR OF THE HERALD To your recent publication of the proceedings of the Board of Councilmen, and of my being brought before the Mayor, you state that I informed that officer that I had received permission from Justice Hogan to carry a instructived permission from Justice Bogon to carry a pistol. I now wish to state, in justice to Judge Rogan, (pat when I called on him I told him that I had been threatened with personal violence, and asked him to give me an order to carry a pistol. Judge Hegan replied that he bed no right or authority to give me an order or permission to carry a pistol, that I, as every other citized, had a right to protect myself, and that I was responsible for my acts. This is the substance of the conversation had with Judge Hegan, and in justice to that gentlemen I respectfully sak its publication.

JAMES G. BRINKMAN,

President of Board of Councilmen.

THE MAXWELL MURDER CASE

Phaencorta, N. II., Jon. 12, 1887.
The officers who were in purently of the murdorer of George Marwell, have all returned from Genada, find.